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Pantoprazoi enthaltende orale Darreichungsformen.

 Die Erfindung betrifft orale Darreichungsformen für Pantoprazol, die aus einem Kern, einer Zwischenschicht und einer magensattresistenten äußeren Schicht bestehen.

> See US 5,997,903 for English translation (attached)

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Stand der Technik

In der europäischen Patentanmeldung EP-A-244 380 werden orale Darreichungsformen (ilr säurelabile Winkstöffe aus der Klasse der H /K -ATPase-Hemmer mit Pyridylmethylsulfinyf-IH-benzimidssol-Stucktur beschrieben, die einen Kern, eine Zwischenschicht und eine magensattresistense äußere Schicht aufweisen. In der auropäischen Patentanmeldung EP-A-247 983 werden die in der EP-A-243 380 offenbarten Formültungen im Zusammenhang mit dem H /K -ATPase-Hemmer Omerprazol beschrieben und beansprucht.

Bel den in den euroblischen Patentarmeldungen EP-A-24 380 und EP-A-247 983 beanspruchten Darreichungsformen wird für die Saurebalten Mirkstoffe eine Stallbilsierung infessondere durch den Zusatz von Basen zum Kern und somit eine Erhöhung des pH-Wentes erreicht; für die Erzleiung einer ausreichen Lagersteibnität missen ingdoch sowohl bei der Herstellung als auch bei der Lagerung bestimmte Bedingungen eingehalten werden, die mit einer optimaten galenischen Formulierung und einer problemischen Vorstabstaltung nur schliecht im Erikhang zu bringen sind. So heitit est in der EP-A-247 983 sinngemäß:
"Für die Langzeitsteibilität bei der Lagerung ist se wessenflich, daß der Wassergehalt der den Wirkstoff Omerzazel enhaltenden Darreichungsform (magnesattresistent überzogener Paleitsten, Aspsein und Pelets) niedig gehalten wird und bevorzugt nicht mehr als 1,5 Gew.-% beträgt. Demzufolge sind Endverpackungen mit in Hangseitsniebagsein abgefüllten, magnesattresistent überzogenen Pelets bevorzugt mit Trockenmitstein zu versehen, die den Wassergehalt der Gelatinehüllen so weit senken, daß der Wassergehalt in den Pelets 1,5 Gew.-% kincht überzeichreiteit."

Der bei der Herstellung von Pelletkemen aus Stabilitätsgründen niedrig zu haltende Wassergehalt bewirkt nun, daß die für die Pelletkemherstellung zu extruderende Masse nicht aussrichend plastisch ist, um das Extrudat anschließend zu sphärschen Partikeln unden zu können. Es entstehen vielmehr zylindrische Körper, die bei den anschließenden Coating-Schriften an den Enden werder dicke Lackschlichten erhalten und somit an diesen Stellen nicht die gelorderbe Magensattresisten zutwiesen und überdies den 35 Kem nicht sicher von der magensaftresistenten Schicht durch ein Sub-coating schützen, was für die Stabilätis wesenlich ist.

Die aufgazeigten Stabilitäteprobleme traten auch auf, wenn man verzucht, den H /K'-ATPase-Hemmer Pantopraen (prop. INN Bir die Verbindung S-Cipillouremtensy)-2-(3-4-dimethoxy-2-y-pridylpmethysulfinyi]-Hi-beazindiazol) so zu formulieren, wie dies in den europäischen Patentanmeldungen EP-A-244 390 und EP-A-247 493 beachrieben ist in

Beschreibung der Erfindung

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Dberraschenderweise wurde nun gefunden, daß beim Verzicht auf bestimmte, als Tableitenhilfsstoffe b- häufig verwendels Dillstoffs und Bindemittel, wie sie für die Herstellung der Pellet- bzw. Tableitenkrene in den europäischen Patentanmeldungen EP-A-244 390 und EP-A-247 983 angegeben sind, die geschilderten Stabilitätsprobleme nicht auftreten. Diese Füllstoffe bzw. Bindemittel sind insbesondere Lactose, mikrokristallin Zellucies und Hydroxyroprotyfallubor.

Gegenstand der Erindung ist aomit ein den Wirkstoff Paniciprazol enthaltendes, oral zu applizierendes. magensarionsteintes Azzientimittel in Palleit oder Tableitenderm, das aus einem basisch reagleinenden Pellet oder Tableitenkern, einer oder mehreren inerten, wassenföslichen Zwischenschlichtign) und einer magensatttresistenten Sußeren Schlicht besteht, und des dadurch gekonnzeichnet ist, daß der Krein neben Paniciprazolbzw. neben einem Peniciprazol-Salz ab Bindernittel Polyvinylpyrroition undfoder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulese und enwinschlenfalls zusätzlich als inderen Füllstoff Mannir enthäll.

Für eine basische Reaktion des Pellet- oder Tablettenkernes wird diesem - sofem die gewünschte hing des pht-Wertes nicht bereits durch Verwendung des Wirkstoff-Salzes szrzielt wird - eine anorganische Base beigemischt. Hier seien beispletsweise die pharmakologisch verträglichen Alkali-, Erdalkali- oder Erdmetallsalze schwecher Säuren sowie die pharmakologisch verträglichen Hydroxide und Öxter vertragkeit und kannen des seine von Frdalkali- und Grümetallen genannt. Als beispleihent hervorzurbehende Bass sei Natinurcarbonal genannt.

Neben Füllstoff und Bindemittel kommen bei der Tablettenkernherstellung noch weltere Hilfsstoffe, insbesondere Gleit- und Trennmittel sowie Tabletten-Sprengmittel zum Einsatz.

Als Gleit- und Trennmittel seien beispielsweise Calciumsalze höherer Fettsäuren, wie z.B. Calciumstearat genannt.

Als Tabletten-Sprengmittel kommen insbesondere chemisch indifferente Mittel infrage. Als bevorzugtes Tabletten-Sprengmittel sei (quer)vernetztes Polyvinylpyrrolidon (z.B. Crospovidone) genannt.

Bezüglich der auf den Peilet- bzw. Tablettenkern aufzubringenden wasserlöslichen Zwischenschicht(en) wird auf solche wasserlöslichen Schichten verweisen, wie sie üblicherweise vor der Aufbringung magensaftressitanter Schichten verwendet werden, oder wie sie z.B. in der DE-OS 39 01 151 beschrieben sind. Als

für die Zwischenschicht verwendbare Filmpolymere seien beispielsweise Hydroxypropytinethyliceliulose und/oder Polyvinyjpyrrollidon genannt, denen gewühschtentalls noch Weichmacher (wie etwa Propylengtykoh und/oder weitere Zusatz- und Hilfstoffle (z.B. Puffer, Basen oder Pigmente) beigefügt werden können.

Welche magensatiresistenten äußeren Schichten verwendet worden können, ist dem Fächmann aufgrund seines Fachwissens bekannt. Vorteilhalterweise werden (zur Vermeidung organischer Lösungsmittel und da der erfindungsgemäße Kern nicht die aus dem Stand der Technik bekennte Wasserempfindlichkeit und einweist) wähige Dispersionen geeigneter magensatiresistenter Polymere, wie beispleisweise ein Methacryisäuren/Mothacryteäuremethylester-Copolymerisat, gewünschlenfalls unter Zusatz eines Welchmachers (c.B. Tildrijkszetat) verwendet.

Der Wirkstoff Pantoprazol ist bekannt aus dem europäischen Patent 166 287. Als Salze des Pantoprazols seien die im europäischen Patent 186 287 genannten Salze beispielhalt erwähnt. Ein bevorzugtes Salz ist des Nathiument.

Die Verwendung von Mannit als alleinigem Füllstoff für Tableten erfordart ein geseignetes Bindemittel, das dem Kern eine ausrichende Närte vereinber muß. Bei dem für die Kern-Herstellung als Bindemittel serwendeten Polyvinlypprofildon handelt es sich insbesondere um ein Produkt mit höherem Molekulargewicht (ca. 300.000 bis 400.000). Als bevorzugtes Polyvinytpyrrolidon sei PVP 90 (Molekulargewicht ca. 360.000) genannt.

Die erindungsgemäße orale Darreichungstorm zeichnet sich gegenüber den aus dem Stand der Technik bekannten Darreichungstormen für andere H.K. ATPase-Hemmer mit Pyridylmethylsufflinyl-Hibenzimidazor-Struktur insbesondere dadurch aus, daß ein über 1,5 Gew.-% hinausgehender Wassergehalt im Tablettenkern nicht zu einer Veräfbung (Zersetzung) des Wirkstoffes führt. So werden auch bei einer höheren Restouchte im Granulat (von z.8.5 bis 8 Gew.-%) stablie Tabletten erhalten.

Pellets können durch Auftragen einer Vorisolierung auf Saccharose-Starterpellets und anschließendes Auftragen einer 30 %igen isopropanolischen Wirkstoflißsung mit Hydroxymethylpropylcellulose als Binder erhalten werden.

Der Auftrag der Isolierschicht kann analog zu den Tabletten auch unter Verwendung entsprechender Fertfigliepersionen (z.B. Opadry) erfolgen. Der megensattresistente Überzug erfolgt analog zu der Vorgehensweise bei Tabletten.

Wolton: Gegenstend der Erlindung ist ein Verfahren zur Herstellung der erfindungspemißen Arzeimit-Wolton: Gegenstend der Teletenfund an dadurch gesensziehnet ist, daß man den erfindungsgemißen Kern bei Pellet ein der Teletenfund der Mehreren inersen wasserlöslichen Zwischenschichten umgibt und eine magensaftresistends Lüder Schicht aufführt.

Die folgenden Formulierungsbeispiele erläutern die Erfindung näher, ohne sie einzuschränken.

Beispiele

1. Tabletten

i. Tablettenkern

a) Pantoprazol-Na-Sesquihydrat	45,1 mg
b) Natriumcarbonat	10,0 mg
c) Mannit	42,7 mg
d) Crospovidone	50,0 mg
e) PVP 90 (Povidone)	4,0 mg
f) Calciumstearat	3.2 mg
	155,0 mg

a) wird mit einem Teil von b), c) und d) wermischt. Der Rest von b) und c) wird in die klare wässrige Lösung von d) gegeben und mit b) auf einen PHWnt > 10 eingestellt. Witt dieser übsung wird in der Withelseknicht granulent. Dem getrockneten Granulat wird der Rest von d) sowie f) zugesetzt und das Granulat auf einer celeignen Teilbeitenmaschine verprest.

il. Vorisolierung (Zwischenschicht)

15,83 mg
0,32 mg
0,28 mg
0,025 mg
3,54 mg
20,00 mg

Gesamtgewicht pro vorisoliertem Kem 175,00 mg

g) wird in Wesser gelütst und h) zugepeben und ebenfalls gelötst (A). Ŋ und j) worden mit einem geeijneten Rührer in Wesser suspendient (B). A und B werden vereinigt. Nach Zugebe von k) wird die Suspension su unmittelbar vor der weiteren Verarbeitung gesiebt, bei der die unter 1. erhaltenen Tablettenkerne in einem geeigneten Geräft mit der Suspension in ausreichender Schlichtigke Überzopen werden.

III, Magensaftresistenter Überzug

Gesamtgewicht pro magensaftresistenter Filmtablette 190,00 mg

30 I) wird mit Wasser verdünnt und m) zugesetzt. Die Dispersion wird vor der Verarbeitung gesiebt. Auf die unter II. erhaltenen vorisolierten Kerne wird III. in geeigneten Apparaturen aufgesprüht.

2. Pellets

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35 i. Starterpellets

a) Saccharose Pellets (0,7-0,85 mm)	950,0 g
b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	50,0 g

a) wird mit der wäßrigen Lösung von b) in der Wirbetschicht (Wurster-Verfahren) besprüht.

II. Aktivpellets

c) Pantoprazol-Na-Sesquihydrat	403,0 g
d) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	40,3 g

c) und d) werden nacheinander in 30 % (sopropanol gelöst und auf 900 g der unter I. erhaltenen Starlerpellets in der Wirbelschicht (Wurster-Verlahren) aufgesprüht.

III. Vorisolierung (Zwischenschicht)

Der Überzug erfolgt analog zu der bei den Tabletten beschriebenen Vorgehensweise im Kessel oder in der Wirbelschicht.

IV. Magensaftresistenter Überzug

Der Überzug erfolgt analog zu der bei den Tabletten beschriebenen Vorgehensweise im Kessel oder in der Wirbeischicht.

Anschließend werden die Pellets in Kapseln geeigneter Größe (z.B. 1) abgefüllt.

Patentansprüche

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- Oral zu applizierendes, mangensaftresistentes Arzneimittel in Pellet- oder Tablettenform, bei dem die Pellets bzw. Tabletten aus
 - sinem Karn, in dem der Wirkstoff oder dessen physiologisch verträgliches Sälz im Gemisch mit einem oder mehreren Bindemitteln, Füllsoften und gewinschtenfalls anderen Tablettenhilfsstoffen und gewinschtenfalls einer oder mehreren basisch resgierenden physiologisch verträglichen anorganischen Verbindungen vortlect;
 - einer oder mehreren diesen Kern umgebenden inerten, wasserlöslichen Zwischenschichten und
 - einer magensaftresistenen äußeren Schicht bestehen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß im Kern als Wirkstoff Pantoprazol, als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrrollidon und/oder Hydroxypropylmethylcelluliose und gewünschtenfalls als Füllstoff Mannit verwendet wird.
- Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 in Tablettenform, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrrolidon und/oder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose und als Füllstoff Mannit verwendet wird.
 - Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 in Pelletform, dadurch gekennzeichnt, daß als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrrolidon und/oder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose verwendet wird.
 - Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als physiologisch verträgliches Wirkstoffsalz Pantoprazol-Natrium verwendet wird.
- 5. Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sis basisch reaglerende, physiologisch wartfägliche aborganische Vertribindungen pharmakologisch verträgliche Atlasit. Erdikalische der Erdmetalliszte schwacher Säuren oder pharmakologisch verträgliche Hydroxide oder Oxide von Erdikatich oder Erdmetallische verwendet werden.
- Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als basisch reagierende, physiologisch verträgliche anorganische Verbindung Natriumcarbonat verwendet wird.



EUROPÄISCHER RECHERCHENBERICHT

ummer der Anmeldung

EP 92 11 0021

	EINSCHLÄGIGI	E DOKUMENTE		
Lategorie	Kennzeichnung des Dokumen der maßgehlich	ts mit Angabe, soweit erlordertich, en Teile	Betrifft Apspruch	KLASSIFIKATION DER ANMELDUNG (Int. CL5)
A	EP-A-0 342 522 (EIS * Ansprüche *	AI)	1-6	A 61 K 9/20 A 61 K 9/24 A 61 K 9/28
D,A	EP-A-0 247 983 (HÄS * Ansprüche *	SLE)	1-6	A 61 K 9/32 A 61 K 9/54
D,A	EP-A-0 244 380 (HAS * Ansprüche *	SSLE)	1-6	A 61 K 31/44
				RECHERGHERTE SACHGEBIETE (Int. CL5)
				A 61 K
			-	
Der	vorlievende Recherchenbericht wur	de für nile Patentansprüche erstellt		
	Packarchemen	Absolutioness for Reduction		Protec
-	DEN HAAG	11-08-1992	SC	ARPONI U.
	KATEGORIE DER GENANNTEN no besonderer Bedeutung allein betrach on besonderer Bedeutung in Verbiedun neberen Veröffentlichning derselben Kat echnologischer Hintergrund	E : alterer Pr exch dem g cult elaur D : in der Ar egorie L : aus ander	stentiolument, dar je a Anneidelatum veröf meldung angeführtes re Grusdes angeführtes re Grusdes angeführt	

PRIOR ART

European Patent Application EP-A-244 380 describes and presentation forms for acid-massble active compounds from the class of H*NZ*-ATPase inhibitors baving a pringimenthylatiphiny-11-B-benjindazole structure, which have a core, an intermediate layer, and an outer layer which is resistant in graatic juice. Buropean Patent Application is resistant in greating the claims the formulations discussed in EP-A-244 380 momentum with the H*NZ*-ATPase inhibitor omerpracele.

In the case of the presentation forms claimed in European 15 Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983, stabilization of the acid-unstable active compounds is achieved, in particular, by adding bases to the core and thus increasing the pH, to achieve an adequate storage stability. however, certain conditions must be maintained both during preparation and during storage, and these can be reconciled with an optimum pharmaceutical formulation and problemfree stock-holding only with difficulty. EP-A-247 983 thus appropriately states: "It is essential for long-term stability during storage that the water content of the presentation 25 form containing the active compound omeprazole (tablets, cupsules and pellets with a coating which is resistant to gastric juice) is kept low and is preferably not more that 1.5 wt. %. Final packs with pellets which have a coating which is resistant to gastric juice and are contained in hard gelatine capsules accordingly are preferably to be provided with drying agents which reduce the water content of the gelatine shells to the extent that the water content in the pellets does not exceed 1.5 wt. %".

The water content, which is to be kept low during ³⁵ energy and the preparation of pellet cores for subtility reasons, thus means that the mass to be extruded for preparation of the pellet core is no longer sufficiently plastic for the extrudet subsequently to be rounded off into spherical particles. Rather, questly to be rounded off into spherical particles. Rather, quiently to be rounded off into spherical particles. Rather, questly for the control of the period of the control of the control

The stability problems described also arise if attempts are made to formulate the H*K*-ATPase inhibitor pantoprazole (prop. INN for the compound 5-(diffuoromethoxy)-2-(2,6,4-dimethoxy-2-pyricyl)pinelylsulphiny]-11-benzaimidazole) sa described in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found, surprisingly, that if certain fillers, 39 and binders often used as label auxiliaries, such as are mentioned for the preparation of the pellet and tablet cores in European Plastert Applications EPA-244 300 and EPA-247 983, are dispensed with, the stability problems described do not occur. Those fillers and binders are, in on particular, lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydrox-voroycletulose.

The invention thus relates to a medicament in pellet or tablet form which contains the active compound pantoprazole, is to be administered orally, is resistant to 65 gastric juice and consists of a basic pellet core or tablet core, one or more entry, water-soluble intermediate layer(s) and an

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outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice, and which is characterized in that the core contains, in addition lo pantoprazole or in addition to a pantoprazole salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellu lose as the binder, and if desired mannitol additionally as an inert filler.

For a basic reaction of the pellet core or tablet core—if the desired increase in pH has not already been achieved by using the active compound sall - an inorganic base is admixed to this. Examples which may be mentioned here are the pharmacologically tolerated alkel metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal salls of week acties and the pharmacologically tolerated alkel metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal salls of week acties and the pharmacologically tolerated alkel metal pharmacologically tolerated alkel and the pharmacological pharmacologically tolerate all the pharmacological pharmacologically tolerate all the pharmacological pharmacologically tolerate all the pharmacological pharm

In addition to the filler and binder, other auxiliaries, in particular lubricants and release agents, as well as tabletdisintegrating agents, are also employed in the preparation of the tablet cores.

Examples of lubricants and release agents which may be mentioned are the calcium salts of higher fatty acids, such as e.g. calcium stearate.

Possible tablet-disintegrating agents are, in particular, chemically inert agents. (Transversely) crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone (e.g. Crospovidone) may be mentioned as a preferred tablet-disintegrating agent.

In respect of the water-soluble intermediate layer(s) to be applied to the pellet core, reference may be made to those water-soluble layers such as are usually used before application of layers which are resistant log savire, juice, or such as are described e.g. in DE-OS 39 01 1Examples which may be mendioused of film polymen which can be used for the intermediate layer are hydroxypropyl-methyletchlose and/or polywinypyrridione, to which plassing the pellet of the pellet of

The expert knows, on the basis of his technical knowledge, what outer layers which are resistant to gastric juice can be used. Aqueous dispersions of suitable polymers which are resistant to gastric juice, such as, for example, a methacrylic acidmethyl methacrylac copylume. If desired with the addition of a plasticete, fog. interly a desaute, are core according to the invention does not have the sensitivity to water known from the pior a form.

The active compound pantoprazole is known from European Patent 166 287. Examples of saits of pantoprazole which may be mentioned are the salts mentioned in European Patent 166 287. The sodium salt is a preferred salt.

The use of mannitol as the sole filter for lablets requires a suitable binder, which must impart an adequate hardness to the core. The polyvinylpyrrolidone used as a binder for preparation of the core is, in particular, a product of higher molecular weight (about 300,000 to 400,000). PVP 90 (molecular weight about 360,000) may be mentioned as a preferred polyvinylpyrrolidon.

Compared with the presentation forms known from the prior and for other H/Kr.-Mpse inhibitors having the pyridylimethylsulphinyl-H-benzimidzaole structure, the oral presentation form according to the invention is distinguished, in particular, in that a water content in the tablet core in excess of 1.5 w. W does not lead to discolute the content of t

Pellets can be obtained by application of a preliminary isolation to sucrose starter pellets and subsequent applica-

tion of a 30% solution of the active compound in isopropanol with hydroxymethylpropylcellulose as the binder.

The isolation layer can also be applied, analogously to tablets, using corresponding ready-made dispersions (e.g. 5 opadry). The coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice is carried out by a procedure analogous to that for tablets

The following formulation examples illustrate the inven- 10 tion in more detail, without limiting it.

EXAMPLES.

1. Tabless

I. Tablet core

s) Pantoprezole-Na sesquihydrate	45.1 mg
b) Sodium carbonate	10.0 ms
c) Mannitol	42.7 mg
d) Craspovidone	50.0 mg
e) PVP 90 (novidone)	4.0 mg
f) Calcium steamte	3.2 mg

a) is mixed with some of b), c) and d). The remainders of b) solution in a fluidized bed. The remainder of d), and f) are added to the dry granules and the granules are pressed on a suitable tablet-making machine.

Il. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

g) HPMC 2910, 3 of	ms .	15.83	ma
h) PVP 25		0.32	mg
i) Titanium dioxide		0.28	me
j) LB tron oxide y	illow 100 E 172	0.025	me
k) Propylene glycol		3.54	
		20.00	me
Total weight per	preisolated core	175,00	

- g) is dissolved in water and h) is added and also dissolved (A). i) and j) are suspended in water using a suitable stirrer (B). A and B are combined. After addition of k), the
- suspension is sieved immediately before further processing, during which the tablet cores obtained under I. are coated with an adequate layer thickness of the suspension in a suitable apparatus.
- III. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice

Eudragit @ L 30 D Triethyl citrate	13.64 mg 1.36 mg
Total weight per film-coated tables	15.00 mg 190.00 mg

- 1) is diluted with water and m) is added. The dispersion is sieved before processing.
- III. is sprayed, in suitable apparatuses, onto the preisolated cores obtained under II.

2 Pellets 1. Starter pelicis

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 Sucrose pellets (0.7-0.85 mm) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	950.0 g 50.0 g

a) is sprayed with an aqueous solution of b) in a fluidized bed (Wurster process). II. Active pellets

d) Hydroxypropy	Imethylceliulose	40.3 g
c) and d) are dissolved	in succession in	30% isopropanol,

e) Pantonyovale, No sesmilordente

403.0 0

and the solution is sprayed, in a fluidized bed (Wurster process), onto 900 g of the starter pellets obtained under 1.

III. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan or in a fluidized bed.

IV. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan 25 or in a fluidized bed.

Capsules of suitable size (e.g. 1) are then filled with the pellets. We claim

1. An orally administerable medicament in pellet or tablet is brought to >10 with b). Granules are obtained with this

a core in which active compound or its physiologicallytolerated salt is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consist-

ing of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound, an inert water-soluble intermediate layer surrounding the

an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice, wherein the active compound is pantoprazole, the binder is polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethyl-

cellulose and, optionally, the filler is mannitol. 2. Medicament according to claim 1 in tablet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethyl-

45 cellulose is the binder and mannitol is the filler. 3. Medicament according to claim 1 in pellet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethyl-

cellulose is the binder. 4. Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pantoprazole-sodium is the physiologically tolerated active compound salt.

5. Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pharmacologically tolerated alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal salt of a weak acid or pharmacologically tolerated hydroxide or oxide of an alkaline earth or earth metal is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.

6. Medicaments according to claim 1, wherein sodium carbonate is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic

compound. 7. A core of an orally-administrable medicament in pellet or tablet form wherein pantoprazole or a physiologicallytolerated salt thereof, as an essential active component, is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound,

the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

ponent is pantoprazole-sodium.

11. An orally administrable medicament in pellet or tablet 5

11. An orally administrable medicament in pellet or tablet form and which is resistant to gastric juice, wherein each pellet or tablet consists of:

- a) a core in which an active compound or a physiologically tolerated salt thereof is in admixture with binder, filler and, opinionally, a member selected from the group 10 consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.
- b) an inert, water soluble intermediate layer surrounding the core, and
- c) an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice;
- the active compound being pantoprazole;
- the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; and
- the core being substantially free from lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose.

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ORAL-ADMINISTRATION FORMS OF A MEDICAMENT CONTAINING PANTOPRAZOL

PRIOR ART

European Patent Application EP-A-244 380 describes only presentation forms for acid-tensable active compounds from the class of 1P/K*-ATPase inhibitors having a pyridylanethylsulphinyl-1B-benzimidozole structure, which have a core, an intermediate layer, and an outer layer which 10 is resistant to gastric piece. European Patent Application 1E-A-247 938 describes and claims the formulations disclosed in EP-A-244 930 in connection with the H*/K*-ATPase inhibitor omerpracely.

In the case of the presentation forms claimed in European 15 Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983, stabilization of the acid-unstable active compounds is achieved, in particular, by adding bases to the core and thus increasing the pH; to achieve an adequate storage stability, however, certain conditions must be maintained both during preparation and during storage, and these can be reconciled with an optimum pharmaceutical formulation and problemfree stock-holding only with difficulty. EP-A-247 983 thus appropriately states: "It is essential for long-term stability during storage that the water content of the presentation 25 form containing the active compound omeprazole (tablets, capsules and pellets with a coating which is resistant to gastric juice) is kept low and is preferably not more that 1.5 wt. %. Final packs with pellets which have a coating which is resistant to gastric juice and are contained in hard gelatine capsules accordingly are preferably to be provided with drying agents which reduce the water content of the gelatine shells to the extent that the water content in the pellets does not exceed 1.5 wt. %".

The water content, which is to be kept low during 35 represents on 6 pellet cores for stability reasons, thus means that the mass to be extruded for preparation of the pellet core is no longer sufficiently plastic for the extrudes subsequently to be rounded of mine spherical particles. Rather, a cylindrical bottles are formed, which, during the subsequent costing step, receive thinner lacquer costings on the ends and therefore to one have the required resistance to gustric real to the content of the content of

The stability problems described also arise if attempts are to formulate the H^{*}/K^{*}-AlPase inhibitor pantoprazole (prop. INN for the compound 5 didluoromethoxy)-2-([3.4d-dimethoxy-2-pyridyl)methylsulphinyl]-1H-benzimidazole) so described in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found, surprisingly, that if certain fillers 55 and binders ofton used as tablet auxiliaries, such as are mentioned for the preparation of the pellet and tablet cores in European Patent Applications PP.A.-244 80a and EP-A. 247 983, are dispensed with, the stability problems described do not occur. These fillers and binders are, in 20 particular, Jactowe, microerystalline cellulose and hydrox-pyropyledulose.

The invention thus relates to a medicament in pellet or tablet form which contains the active compound pantoprazole, is to be administered orally, is resistant to 65 gastric juice and consists of a basic pellet core or tablet core, one or more inert, water-soluble intermediate layer(s) and an

outer layer which is resistant to gastrie juice, and which is characterized in that the core contains, in addition to pantoprazole or in addition to a pantoprazole salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose as the binder, and if desired mannitol additionally as an inert filler.

For a basic reaction of the pellet core or tablet core—if the desired increase in pH has not already been achieved by using the active compound salt - an inorganic base is admixed to this. Examples which may be mentioned here are the pharmacologically tolerated shalf metals, alleaine earth the pharmacologically tolerated shalf metals, alleaine earth alogically tolerated hydroxides and oxides of alleaine earth and earth metals. Softium carbonate may be mentioned as an example of a base which is to be singled out.

In addition to the filler and binder, other auxiliaries, in particular lubricants and release agents, as well as tabletdisintegrating agents, are also employed in the preparation of the tablet cores.

Examples of lubricants and release agents which may be mentioned are the calcium salts of higher fatty acids, such as 0 e.g. calcium stearate.

Possible tablet-disintegrating agents are, in particular, chemically inert agents. (Transversely) crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone (e.g. Crospovidone) may be mentioned as a preferred tablet-disintegrating agent.

Since the water-soluble intermediate layer(s) to be applied to the pellet core or testeene may be made to those water-soluble layers such as are usually used before application of layers which are resistant to gastric layers such as a described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 1:50 indices of such as are described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 1:50 indices of such as are described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 1:50 indices of such as a described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 indices on the such as a described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 indices on the pellet of the such as a described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 indices on the pellet of the such as a described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 indices on the pellet of the such as a described e.g. in Dic-OS 39 01 indices on the pellet of the pelle

The expert knows, on the basis of his technical knowledge, which are resistant to gastric juice can be used. Aqueous dispersions of suitable polymers which are resistant to gastric juice, such as, for example, a methactytic acidmethyl methactylate copolymer, if desired with the addition of a plasticative (e.g. irrichyl) seculio), me cure according to the invention does not have the sensitivity to water known from the prior at IV.

The active compound pantoprazole is known from European Patent 166 287. Examples of salts of pantoprazole which may be mentioned are the salts mentioned in Euronean Patent 166 287. The sodium salt is a preferred salt.

The use of manifol as the sole filler for tables requires a suitable binder, which must impart an adequate hardness to the core. The polyvinylpyrrolidone used as a binder for preparation of the core is, in particular, a product of higher molecular weight about 300,000 to 400,000. PVP 90 (molecular weight about 300,000) may be mentioned as a preferred polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Compared with the presentation forms known from the prior art for other H/K²K-7H/2se inhibitors baving the pyridylimethylsulphinyl-H-benzimidzole structure, the oral presentation form according to the invention is distinguished, in particular, in that a water content in the label core in excess of 1.5 w. W does not lead to discolciation are the proposed of the proposed of the content of the proposed of the proposed of the conmister content of the proposed of the proposed of the moisture content (of e.g. 5 (a 8 wt. %) in the granules.

Pellets can be obtained by application of a preliminary isolation to sucrose starter pellets and subsequent applica-

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tion of a 30% solution of the active compound in isopropanol with hydroxymethylpropylcellulose as the binder.

The isolation layer can also be applied, analogously to tablets, using corresponding ready-made dispensions (e.g. 5 opadry). The coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice is carried out by a procedure analogous to that for tablets.

The following formulation examples illustrate the inven-

EXAMPLES

1. Tablets

1. Tablet core

 a) Pantoprazole-Na sosquihydrate 	45.1 mg
b) Sodium carbonate	10.0 mg
c) Mannitol	42.7 mg
d) Crospovidone	50.0 mg
e) PVP 90 (povidone)	4.0 mg
f) Calcium stoarate	3.2 mg
	155 0 ma

a) is mixed with some of b), e) and d). The remainders of b) and c) are added to a clear aqueous solution of e) and the pli 30 is brought to -210 with b). Granules are obtained with this solution in a fluidized bed. The remainder of d), and f) are added to the dry granules and the granules are pressed on a suitable tablet-making machine.

II. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

g) HPMC 2910, 3 cps	15.83 mg
h) PVP 25	0.32 mg
i) Titanium dinxide	0.28 mg
i) LB Iron oxide vellow 100 E 172	0.025 mg
k) Propylene glycol	3.54 mg
	20.00 mg
Total weight por preisolated core	175,00 mg

g) is dissolved in water and ft) is added and also dissolved (A). I) and (I) are suspended in water using a suitable stirre (B). A and B are combined. After addition of k), the suspension is stoved immediately before further processing, during which the tablet cores obtained under I are coated with an adequate layer thickness of the suspension in a suituble apparation.

III. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice

I) Eudragit ® L 30 D	13,64 mg
m) Triethyl citmte	1.36 mg
	15.00 mg
Total weight per film-conted tablet resistant to gastric juice	190.00 mg

 is diluted with water and m) is added. The dispersion is sieved before processing.

III. is sprayed, in suitable apparatuses, onto the preisolated cores obtained under II. Pellets
 I. Starter pellets

a) Sucrose polices (0.7-0.85 mm)	950.0 g
b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	50.0 g

 a) is sprayed with an aqueous solution of b) in a fluidized bed (Wurster process).
 If. Active pellets

 c) Pautoprazole-Na sesquihydrate d) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 	403.0 g 40.3 g

c) and d) are dissolved in succession in 30% isopropanol, and the solution is sprayed, in a fluidized bed (Wurster process), onto 900 g of the starter pellets obtained under l. III. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan or in a fluidized bed.

IV. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice.
 The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan or in a fluidized bed.

Capsules of suitable size (e.g. 1) are then filled with the pellets.

We claim:

 An orally administerable medicament in pellet or tablet form which is resistant to gastric juice, and in which each pellet or tablet consists of

a core in which active compound or its physiologicallytolerated satt is in admixture with binder, filter and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound,

an inert water-soluble intermediate layer surrounding the core and

an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice, wherein the active compound is pantoprazole, the binder is polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethyl-

cellulose and, optionally, the filler is mannitol.

2. Medicament according to claim 1 in tablet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethyl-

cellulose is the binder and mannitol is the filler.

3. Medicament according to claim 1 in pellet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethyl-

cellulose is the binder.

4. Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pantoprazole-sodium is the physiologically tolerated active compound salt.

5. Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pharmacongically tolerated alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal or a weak acid or pharmacologically tolerated hydroxide or oxide of an alkaline earth or earth metal is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.

Medicaments according to claim 1, wherein sodium carbonate is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.

7. A core of an orally-administrable medicament in pellet or tablet form wherein pandoprazole or a physiologicallytolerated saft thereof, as an essential active component, is in admixture with binder, filter and, optionally, a member sected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary of and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound,

the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxvoropylmethylcellulose.

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- A core of claim 7 wherein the filler is mannitol.
 A core of claim 7 wherein the core is the core of a tablet.
 A core of claim 9 wherein the essential active com-
- ponent is pantoprazole-sodium.

 11. An orally administrable medicament in pellet or tablet 5
- 11. An orally administrable medicament in pellet or tablet form and which is resistant to gastric juice, wherein each pellet or tablet consists of:
 - a) a core in which an active compound or a physiologically tolerated salt thereof is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group 10 consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.
- b) an inert, water soluble intermediate layer surrounding the core, and
- c) an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice;
- the active compound being pantoprazole;
- the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; and
- the core being substantially free from lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose.